Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please amend the previously amended paragraph on page 21, lines 26-29, as follows:

This application is a National Stage application of ~~**PCT/JP2004/018002**~~ **PCT/JP2004/018112**, filed November 30, 2004, which claims priority from patent application No. 2003-401691 filed in Japan on December 1, 2003, the contents of each of the aforementioned applications are incorporated in full herein by this reference.

Amend the paragraph on page 1, lines 15-24, as follows:

There are many kinds of tablets and capsules that resemble one another in the size, color tone and shape. To identify each preparation, a company name, a company mark, a product name, active ingredient contents and the like are often coded and directly imprinted on the preparation. For imprinting, engraving and printing are available. While engraving is employed for plain tablets free of coating, a subset of film-coated tablets and the like, printing is employed for many film-coated tablets, sugar-coated tablets, capsules and the like.

Amend the paragraph on page 6, lines 22-26, as follows:

Examples of the lubricant include, but are not limited to, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, calcium stearate, talc, waxes, DL-leucine, sodium lauryl sulfate, magnesium lauryl sulfate, polyethylene glycol, ~~aerosil~~ light anhydrous silicic acid (usable as antistatic agent) and the like.

Amend the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 17 and ending on page 9, line 11, as follows:

As the film coating agent, for example, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, ethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, tween80, and dyes such as titanium oxide, ferric oxide (e.g., red ferric oxide, yellow ferric oxide) and the like are used. Moreover, photostability and the like can be improved by adding a masking agent and the like. These film coating formulations may contain, where necessary, talc and other excipients applicable to pharmaceutical products. As the film coating agent, a base agent aiming at enteric coating and controlled release may be used besides those used for masking a taste, enhancing photostability or improving appearance. As a base agent for the film coating, hydroxypropylcellulose (HPC), hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC), polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP), ethylcellulose, polyvinyl acetal diethylamino acetate, cellulose acetate phthalate, methacrylic acid copolymers (e.g., methyl methacrylate-methacryl acid copolymers (Eudragit L100 or S100, manufactured by Rohm), methacrylic acid-ethyl acrylate copolymers (Eudragit L100-55, L30D-55), methacrylic acid-methyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymers (Eudragit FS30D, manufactured by Rohm)), hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalate (HP-55, HP-50, manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.), carboxymethylethylcellulose (CMEC, manufactured by Freund Corporation), ~~hydroxypropylcellulose~~ hydroxopropylmethylcellulose acetate succinate (HPMCAS, manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.), polyvinyl acetate phthalate, shellac and the like can be used. They may be used alone, or at least two or more kinds of polymers may be applied in combination, or at least two or more kinds of polymers may be applied successively.

Amend the paragraph on page 9, lines 12-24, as follows:

Of these, as a coating material for controlling the release of the active ingredient in a pH-dependent manner, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalates (HP-55, HP-50, manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.), cellulose acetate phthalate, carboxymethylethylcellulose (CMEC, manufactured by Freund Corporation), methyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymers (Eudragit L100 or S100, manufactured by Rohm), methacrylic acid-ethyl acrylate copolymers (Eudragit L100-55, L30D-55), methacrylic acid-methyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer (Eudragit FS30D, manufactured by Rohm),

~~hydroxypropylcellulose~~ hydroxypropylmethylcellulose acetate succinate (HPMCAS, manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.), polyvinyl acetate phthalate, shellac and the like can be used.

Amend the paragraph on page 18, lines 16-25, as follows:

The film-coated tablets (6,000 tablets, 810 g) obtained in the above-mentioned Reference Example were placed in a Hicoater (Freund Corporation), and a 10 wt% aqueous solution of MACROGOL 4000 (the Japan Pharmacopoeia; molecular weight 2,600-3,800) (Preparation Example 1) or MACROGOL 6000 (the Japan Pharmacopoeia; molecular weight 7,300-9,300) (Preparation Example 2) in total 6.0 g, or a 0.79 wt% carnauba wax n-hexane solution (Comparative Example) in total 6.063 g was sprayed ~~with a spray nozzle~~ while rotating the pan to give respective tablets having the above-mentioned formulations.

Amend the paragraph on page 19, lines 1-8, as follows:

The three kinds of tablets (500 tablets each) obtained in the above-mentioned Example 2 were visually observed to examine printing failure, and 100 tablets each were placed in ~~3K~~ glass bottles, which were shaken at amplitude 40 mm, shaking speed 250 times/minute in a reciprocal shaker SR-IIw (Nihon Medical and Chemical instruments Co., Ltd.) to observe the level of abrasion of the print over time. The results are shown in Table 1.

Amend the paragraph on page 20, lines 24-30, as follows:

As is clear from Table 1, a pretreatment with a polyethylene glycol-containing aqueous solution resulted in remarkably improved abrasion resistance of the print as compared to the use of carnauba wax. Moreover, the printing failure rate showed a tendency toward lower levels. More superior results were obtained in both the abrasion resistance and printing failure rate by the use of MACROGOL 6000 The Japanese Pharmacopoeia.